

Building United States of Europe

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industrial countries that the Americans can bring to Europe the fruits of the best-tested research and the best modern managerial techniques. It would be very silly of Europe to lock them out; and in economic matters Europe does not seem to be very silly during the nineteen seventies and nineteen eighties....

At present the embryo government of the European Economic Community is a tripod, resting on three legs. One leg consists of the European Commission, which means the 5,000 European civil servants who work in the Berlaymont building in Brussels. The second leg is the Council of Ministers, made up of the external affairs ministers of the member states who meet regularly in Brussels. The third leg is the European Parliament, which consists of nominated members of parliament of the separate countries who meet once a month at Strasbourg in France.

.... The next democratic advance in Europe may be the direct election of members of the European Parliament, instead of their nomination by the national parliaments as now. These direct elections may very well happen before the end of the nineteen seventies. But it is doubtful if the European Parliament will ever become the strongest leg of the tripod. The members of the European Parliament are already trying to form genuine parties such as a Social Democratic party on the left and a Christian Democratic party on the right, rather than having all the Germans sitting together as Germans, all the Italians as Italians, and so forth. But in successful parliamentary democracies in Europe, like Britain and West German, the parties stick together through thick and thin. In a European Parliament they would tend to be less cohesive; just as southern Democrats in the USA often vote differently from northern Democrats, so Italian and British and German members vote on regional or national grounds rather than obeying a party whip.

For this reason it is almost certain that the eventual United States of Europe is going to be a presidential democracy like the USA, not a parliamentary democracy like Britain. Some day a president of Europe will be elected by direct popular vote. He would probably take up office in Brussels, bringing some personally chosen members of his administration with him, but also relying on the permanent civil service already in the Berlaymont. Unfortunately, the politicians of Europe are not yet ready for a president of Western Europe. Even optimists like myself think that it will be twenty or more years before Europe takes the final step to political union.

In the meantime, economic and monetary union is going to come; and in the process this newfound Western Europe is likely to mark up some extraordinary economic and industrial advances.

Twenty-two years ago, when Jean Monnet was beginning to found his European movement, Winston Churchill came to a congress at The Hague and made one of his most memorable speeches:

"We must proclaim the mission and design of a United Europe whose moral conception will win the respect and gratitude of mankind and whose physical strength will be such that none will dare to molest her tranquil way.... I hope to see a Europe where men and women... will think as much of being European as of belonging to their native land, and wherever they go in this wide domain will truly feel, 'Here I am at home'."

During the nineteen seventies and nineteen eighties there is a real prospect that that sort of Europe may be coming up through the bud.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the above, Norman Macrae, is one of Britain's leading journalists, and deputy editor of *The Economist*.

This United States of Europe, when fully

established as a political union, will come within the framework and under the authority of the United Nations, and will be a partial fulfillment of the dream of an **Atlantic Union**. From the very inception of this European Movement, the United States government has expressed its approval of the plan. The official okay was given in June, 1947, when the then Secretary of State George Marshall said: "These free nations have passed beyond their agreements for economic and military co-operation to the consideration of a Western European union. This development offers great hope."

In August, 1948, the State Department gave out an official announcement: "The United States Government strongly favors the progressively closer integration of the free nations of Western Europe. We believe the world of today requires the taking of steps which before the war would have seemed beyond the range of practical politics. We favor the taking by Europeans themselves of any steps which promote the idea of European unity."

The United States Congress echoed the sentiment. In the Economic Co-Operation Act of 1948, it was "declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage these countries through their joint organization to exert and sustain common efforts to achieve speedily that economic co-operation which is essential for lasting peace and prosperity." And on April 19, 1949 an amendment to the Act was adopted by both Houses of Congress, which includes the following statement: "It is further declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage the unification of Europe...."

An interesting footnote to this European Movement which Rockefeller's Standard Oil conglomerate finds so worthy of help:

When Winston Churchill of Britain and Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium were forming various organizations to promote **Union Now**, one of their most enthusiastic allies was Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The International Council of the European Movement was one of the first organizations formed. It had four "presidents of honor": Leon Blum, Winston Churchill, Alcide de Gaspari, and Paul Henri Spaak. But the Secretary-General of the organization (the man who really does the work and plants the ideas) was one Dr. Joseph H. Retinger, a Polish journalist, former political adviser to General Sikorsky, and a most mysterious and controversial character who might be compared with America's Colonel House.

Retinger ingratiated himself with Prince Bernhard and became a sort of alter ego to the Dutch prince, who left many of the organizational details to the former while the latter took sufficient time off to become a member of the jet set and one of the "beautiful people." In the book **European Movement and the Council of Europe**, published by Hutchinson & Co., Ltd. of London, we find that one central organization was created to coordinate the action of various associations that were working to form a United Europe. And this coordination was "under the direction of its Honorary Secretary-General, Dr. J. H. Retinger, an experienced secretariat...."

So that, on May 31, 1945, at the conclusion of the first and organizational meeting of the Bilderbergers, in a hotel of that name in Oosterbeek, The Netherlands, Prince Bernhard was made chairman of the Bilderbergers (a position he still enjoys), and Dr. Joseph H. Retinger was named executive secretary of the organization (a position he enjoyed until his death on June 12, 1960).

We make note of the above because there is and has been from the beginning, an intimate association between the Council of Europe and the Bilderbergers. Further examples: Jean Monnet of France heads the Council of Europe and is France's chief representative at Bilderberger meetings; and the Rockefeller Brothers finance and promote both the Council of Europe and the Bilderbergers (the Standard Oil Com-

pany of New Jersey is, of course, a Rockefeller enterprise).

Wilson Thomas, in **Harvest of Political Wild Oats**, made a comment which comes to our mind when we think of Rockefellers and Bilderbergers and Councilors: "The international banker may sit behind an executive's desk but he does not meet the public.... The customers he meets are chancellors of the exchequer, ministers of state, ministers of war and the multi-millionaires who control the wealth of the world."

And, of course, their control will be made easier when all industries are monopolized, when emigration and immigration are without border restraints, when there is a common currency, and when there is a centralized government replacing the present diversity of independent governments. Ergo, Standard Oil looks forward to the NEW EUROPE.

THE BILDERBERGER GROUP

The following short article was taken from the January 1964 issue of the Spanish Catholic paper A.C.E.

The "Bilderbergers" — a group like the Masonic Order of B'nai B'rith — form one of the directing bodies of World Zionism.

The members of the group are not all Jews but all are Masons. Like the Order of B'nai B'rith it is exclusively Ashkenazim or Khazar.

It works with other bodies secretly for a Zionist World Government.

For the benefit of our readers we give the names of some Bilderbergers who attended the conference at St. Simon's Island on Feb. 15, 16, and 17 of 1957.

Dean Acheson, Arthur Anderson, Sherman Adams, George Ball, Eugene Black, Robert Bowie, Joseph Barnes, McGeorge Bundy, Adolph Berle, Walter Cisler, Karl Compton, Benjamin Cohen, Gardner Cowles and Wayne Coy.

Elmer Davis, Arthur Dean, Allen Dulles, Thomas Dewey, Brooks Emery, John Ferguson, William Ferguson, Raymond Fosdick, Ralph Flanders, Lincoln Gordon, Harry Guggenheim, Harry Gideon, Arnold Guinsberg, Alfred Gruenthal, John Gunther.

Brooks Hays, Lawrence Afstad, Gabriel Hauge, Michael Heilperin, Henry Heinz, Paul Hoffman, Joseph Harsch, Palmer Oyt, C. D. Jackson, William H. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Phillip Jessup, George Kennan, Henry Kissinger, Thomas Lamont, Owen Lattimore, Lyman Lennitzer, Walter Levy, Walter Lippman, David Lilienthal, Isador Lubin, Henry Luce.

David McDonald, George McGhee, Ralph McGill, Robert Murphy, Paul Nitze, Robert Oppenheimer, Morehead Patterson, William Paley, Edward Murrow, Cord Meyer, Frank Nash, George Don Price.

Nelson Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, Dean Rusk, Henry Roberts, Isador Rabi, Arthur Sulzberger, David Sarnoff, Lewis Strauss, Charles Saltzman, Alexander Sachs, Gerard Swope, Herbert Bayard Swope.

John Vorys, Sidney Weinberg, Eric Varburg, Alexander Wiley, Fraser Wilde and Felix Frankfurter.

It is important to note that almost all the above are members as well of the "Council on Foreign Relations," a private body which is supported with vast funds from different "foundations" and which has been described as the "Secret Government of the United States."

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